









THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1899.

Early night about a quarter to nine o'clock fire was discovered to have broken out in a godown at No. 143 Wanchai Road, belonging to Messrs Sander, Wheeler and Co. The fire was quickly extinguished by the Fire Brigade of the district.

Yesterday the D'Arcy Marquette company gave two repetitions of their exceptionally clever performance to good houses, and are doing the same to-day. To-night is the last production of the pantomime of Robinson Crusoe, the place of which will be taken on Monday evening by 'Blue Board.' The dexterity with which the mimic performers are handled, the sumptuous character of the scenery and appointments, the pretty transformation scene and the measures successfully taken for the comfort of the audience, combine to make this one of the pleasantest of holiday resorts.

At the Magistracy to-day, Nuno Alvares Goncalves, clerk in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, residing at No. 2 Mosque Terrace, was charged that he did wilfully and with intent to defraud utter and falsify an account, to wit, a bank debt voucher, which belonged to his employer, Thomas Jackson, Esq., of the said Corporation, on 6th day of October, 1898. Mr J. C. Peter, Chief Accountant, was complainant. Mr G. O. C. Master appeared for the prosecution. Accused pleaded guilty. Mr Master asked the Magistrate to deal summarily with the case. Commissioner Hastings imposed sentence of six months' imprisonment.

At the meeting of Legislative Council opened for Monday, Mr E. R. Bell, O.M.C., will ask the following questions:—(1.) The plot of land lying between Arbuthnot and Hollywood Roads to the N.E. of Victoria Road which has been resumed and cleared of the houses formerly standing thereon, and which has for about 19 months been lying fallow and unproductive, being a valuable site, will the Government state whether any plan for utilizing it was considered before the rent-paying dwelling houses were demolished? (2.) If plans for utilizing the ground had not been considered before the destruction of the property standing on this site, will the Government state whether or not such plans are under consideration? (3.) If plans and specifications for building on the site are ready in the hands of the Public Works Department, will the Government to good enough to state when it is probable that such buildings will be ready for occupation by the Government or others for whom they may have been designed, and at what date the Colony may expect to be relieved from payment of rent for the premises occupied by such Government Offices?

Yesterday the Volunteer Corps went round to Repulse Bay for gun practice. It has been the custom in past years for the Field Battery of the Corps to have their annual course of the 64 lb. gun-firing on Stonecutters Island on Chinese New Year's Day, and for several weeks previously there were frequent and hard drills on the gun in Murray Battery, each detachment working earnestly to secure the coveted cross-guns awarded for the best drill and shooting in the Battery. The 64-pound brass-loaders are now regarded as obsolete, and they have been replaced with more modern guns in the batteries at Stonecutters South, so that the Volunteers have now to concentrate all their energies to drill on the 7-pounder and machine guns. There is plenty of work for the Corps in maintaining its efficiency in the field gun practice, for in the drill as in the fashions there are many changes—almost every year producing an entire alteration in the manoeuvres. Yesterday, there was a large muster of the Volunteers at Headquarters. Major Sir John W. Carrington was in command, and there was a full attendance of officers. The men marched to Murray Pier, headed by the drum and fife band, and embarked on the No. 6 Dock launch. The weather was very mild, and the trip round to Repulse Bay was very pleasant. Another launch left later, with H.E. Major-General Gascoigne, Lieut. Colonel O'Connell, Capt. Francis and the Maxim Gun Company. After a free-and-easy tiffin on the beach, the practice was commenced. The range was across the bay at targets placed on the hillside and seashore, representing a column of men coming down the hill and deploying on shore. A few shots had been fired from the seven-pounders when the alarm was raised that a fire had broken out, and a little plantation was almost immediately in a blaze. The fire was caused by the carelessness of a number of Chinese camp-followers. A large body of men was spread over the ground and the flames were soon beaten out. Firing had just commenced across the range, when a shell from the hillside, and the range party had not work in extinguishing the flames. Much time was lost in combat with the flames, and practice was not finished until late in the day. The Major-General and his staff officers appeared to be greatly interested in the practice. The men returned to Hongkong about half-past seven o'clock, having spent a most enjoyable and instructive day.

VERMEX AT THE DOCKS.—At Robinson's, H.I.G.M.S. Kaiser, Beechda, H.I.G.M.S. Kaiser, Augusta, Athenian, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, Monmouthshire, St. Enoch, and H.I.G.M.S. Princess Wilhelmina.

## FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

REMY STAUENTER.  
ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS WITH REFUGEES.  
Hongkong, February 11.

Yesterday, the *Taliesin* arrived from Manila, and the *Emeralda* arrived this morning. Both vessels brought over a large number of refugees, the *Emeralda*, which left on Tuesday, having on board the wives of a number of American officers, several priests in disguise, and a number of Spaniards. It would appear that hostilities commenced on the road leading to the water-works, and it is the prevailing opinion that the general assault was premeditated, and was not occasioned by the affair at the outpost. Between eight and nine o'clock, the firing commenced, and all through the night the Filipinos held their own, but at daybreak the Americans pushed vigorously forward, and, supported by the fire of the American warships, forced the Filipinos out of their trenches. The Filipinos had taken possession of the water-works and had started to demolish the machinery, when an advance column of the Americans appeared and by a terrific fire forced the Filipinos to leave the works. The Filipinos, carried away portions of the machinery, but engineers state that the damage to the machinery is not serious and will be repaired. When the *Emeralda* arrived on Tuesday, the suburbs of Manila where the Filipinos had their headquarters, were completely destroyed by the gun-fire of the American ships. The *Manila Times* of February 6, has the following account of the affair:—

On Saturday evening, shortly before eight o'clock, forty Filipino soldiers tried to force a position within the lines of the South Dakota regiment outposts at Santa Mesa, as they have tried on several previous evenings. They probably believed that, at the worst, their attempt would only lead to explanations and parleys, as before, and perhaps they might trespass on the American territory as far as to gain some advantage in practice.

They encountered a corporal and five privates of the South Dakota, who ordered them back. Instead of retiring, the rebels ran forward as if to cut off the Americans from their camp, and capture them, as occurred in other parts of the line recently. The Americans fired and immediately hundreds of rebels in the vicinity responded. A general engagement ensued, all along the line as far as Balic-Balic in the north-east and Pasay in the south-east. Both the American and rebel troops had long been expecting a fight, and were tired of waiting, but it seems probable that the rebels had been waiting for a particular time to attack, for they did not begin in the Tondo district until after 10 p.m., while Manila was quiet until early morning.

A general call to arms was sounded about eight o'clock, some regiments getting the word later, but by half-past eight all were out. The intense rain and anxiety of the past few weeks made the men all the keener for the fight. Several officers hurrying to the front in carriages, were attacked by Filipinos in the street. Col. Colton shot one who tried to cut him off, and Col. Brown had similar experience, and Gen. King was attacked by a man who escaped but was afterwards taken prisoner at Pasay.

Tondo was attacked so vigorously that the cruiser *Charleston*, which had been watching closely and signalling all movements, had to shell the rebel stronghold of Calocan. This is now almost entirely demolished. The *Levi* and *Callao* also did much damage. Some of the dark byways of Tondo were full of armed natives ready to rise against the Americans, but their allies' outfit failed to get in, and so there was no rising.

Before daylight, Manila was attacked and the firing was severe until ten o'clock. The monitor *Monadnock* fired 400 or 500 shells, clearing the whole country. Paco church was held by a number of rebel sharpshooters, who kept their position until the American shells began to cut them out. The church and part of Paco village was burnt. The rebels were driven back with a rush, Santa Ana and Pandacan were captured, and hundreds of rebels killed. Many hid in huts. On the places being searched, scores of mutinous-looking natives were taken prisoner, and having plainly been in the trenches and swamps. It is believed that hundreds of rebels tried to escape by swimming the river but were shot or drowned.

The captured rebel trenches, all along the line, are filled with dead bodies, lying in heaps, and the bodies of Santa Ana is particularly a ghastly sight. The house of Mr. Conroy, of Messrs Stevenson & Co., is an utter wreck. The rebel losses cannot be less than five thousand. The American lost about forty killed and a hundred seriously wounded. Fifty of the Americans, the naked wild men from the hills, with bows and arrows, were killed, and three hundred of them were taken prisoner by Colonel Macrae. Their head gear, made of roosters' feathers, make fine trophies of the fight. Yesterday the American troops occupied Malolos, the rebel capital.

KILLED.  
1ST IDIHO.  
Maj. McCoullville.  
Corpl. Frank Colville, Co. B.  
W. C. Payne, Co. G.  
Pvt. James Harding, Co. D.  
1ST CALIFORNIA.  
Pvt. J. J. Dwyer, Co. K.  
Tom Dryden, Co. H.  
Joseph Migher, Co. M.  
1ST WAHE.  
Med. No. 98 Co. E.  
Pvt. Summa Co. A.  
S. C. Harding Co. I.  
H. Perry.  
Frank Smith Co. E.  
Sherry.  
W. M. Hanson Co. L.  
Corpl. McGowan Co. A.  
1ST NEBRASKA.  
Pvt. Wells Co. L.  
Charles H. Hargrave, Co. D.  
Eagan Co. F.  
Louis Pegler Co. I.  
14TH INFANTRY.  
Pvt. Harry Knight Co. M.  
M. L. Seamen Co. A.  
Corpl. Thompson Co. M.  
Pvt. Dwyer, Co. M.  
L. V. Dietz Co. D.  
Miss. Isinghauser Co. M.  
Asst. Cook Co. M.  
Alphonse Bonner Co. M.  
Corpl. G. B. Sutton Co. E.  
J. A. Hays Co. G.  
Pvt. H. G. Cornick Co. I.  
Corpl. Shultz Co. M.  
Medal No. 12 Co. M.  
Medal No. 15 Co. M.

Several naval officers who came up on launch to Hongkong last week are burning back by the *Kristenber* which left yesterday for Manila.

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Supplied to the 'China Mail').

LONDON, 9th February, 1899.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.  
The House of Lords has voted the Address. Lord Salisbury, referring to China, said the future was not in the hands of Great Britain, that she must deal with the Chinese Government as a going concern, securing the execution of treaties and safeguarding the interests of Britishers. Continuing Lord Salisbury said that Great Britain did not contemplate any acquisition of territory or the dismemberment of Eastern Empires and that her advantages for the past year were greater than before, and greater in comparison to those of other nations.

LONDON, 9th February, 1899.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.  
It is understood that M. Mazen's report completely whitewashes the Judges of the Cour de Cassation and says that M. Beaurepaire's charges were based on the exaggerated interference of excited witnesses and the gossip of underlings.

## THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

In the debate on the address in the House of Commons Mr W. St. John Brodrik, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Office, said that he anticipated great results from the opening of Nanhai Fu on the West River and deprecated hostility and jealousy towards other Powers. Sir Edward Grey welcomed the declaration that the Government desired to avoid territorial expansion in China and advocated a cordial understanding with Russia, obviating the difficulties of the past.

## ROYAL NAVAL YARD BALL.

Out of the strong shall come forth 'sweet' is a riddle which might apply here received its reply by the large assemblage last night in the improvised dancing hall at H.M. Royal Naval Yard. In the heart of that nursery of the controllers of the peace of the world in this quarter of the globe was found a spot of exquisite dulcitude. There were few who would recognise in the magnificent ball room—with its beautiful shining floor; banner-bedecked walls and roof, the cool, shady palms, sparkling fountains, and trophies of arms in the array of peace, sparkling under the blaze of electric light—the dull, oakum, smelling store or sail loft. It was only sailors' hands and sailors' hands which could have conceived and worked out the transformation. Certainly time and expense were no object in the decorations. But the lavish decorator had not confined his adornments to the ball-room. The supper room adjoining was prettily decorated, and in the corridors and entrance hall the sailors' thoroughness was in evidence. In the entrance hall, the illuminated figure of a diver was a conspicuous feature. It is evident that a balcony is an almost essential accessory to a ballroom if one may judge from the efforts of the management to provide the cool promenade and sitting room. With carpets and other furnishings the improvised bamboo balcony deceived nervous people into the belief that they were treading on a very substantial structure. Down in the lower floor an exquisite little hall, provided with every luxury, even a soft Brussels carpet to tread upon, was assigned to card players and smokers.

There was a very large attendance, including Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, Rear-Admiral Holland, Sir John Carrington, and a large number of naval and military officers. The band of H.M.S. *Powerful* provided delightful music, comprising popular and Patriotic airs, the programme including three sets of dances, two quadrilles, nine waltzes, the Calcedonians, two barn dances, polka, Circassian circle, Highland schottische, D'Alberts, Pas de Styrian, schottische, concluding with Sir Rodger. The evening was very mild, and dancing was rather warm. The enjoyment was kept up till an early hour in the morning. The ball was voted one of the most enjoyable dances of the season, and the success of the entertainment is due to the great care and attention of Messrs F. St. J. Doughton and R. Bentley, President and Vice-President, with their excellent Committee, to the details of the arrangements, and their personal attention to the comfort of the guests last evening. Messrs F. Beck and J. L. Garner, the M. C.'s, kept the dancing going with fine order and promptness. The following were the Committee:—Messrs T. Wingout, R. MacEwen, S. Parlett, E. Dawson, W. Hooper, C. Beatt, W. Hart, O. White, F. Woodland, T. J. Buckler (Hon. Secretary), C. J. Fredling (Hon. Treasurer).

TRANSFOSING and Cabin Pianos are invaluable and very strong.—Robinson Piano Co.

## IT IS REMARKABLE.

SAYS MR W. WILSON, THE POLYMER CHEMIST AT RAWALPINDA AND MURREE. 'How Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has attained a prominence in this district, and though it has only been introduced a few months it has taken the lead. From remarks made by my customers who have used this remedy, I am convinced that it possesses exceptional qualities. I never hesitate to recommend it to all who are in need of a good cough mixture.'

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is for sale everywhere. Price, 50 cts., and 21. General Agents:—WARRICK & CO.

## 'FRAGRANT WATER' HUMOR.

That the bombardment of Hongkong commenced on the afternoon of the 9th inst., and has been going on more or less ever since.

That no great damage was done, although the noise was almost sufficient to annoy the advanced Chinese, not to speak of European residents.

That the litter caused by the fire-crackers must this year be a heavy burden for the scavenging contractor.

That the great value of the dust-cart was strongly marked by the absence of that clumsy but useful vehicle yesterday.

That a memorial might well be addressed to the Government, suggesting that some adequate scheme for utilising sea-water, for the purpose of flushing the drains, watering the roads, and extinguishing fires, be formulated.

That men of sense fail to understand why Surveyor Generals, Directors of Public Works, and fresh Water Authorities should always be so opposed to the use of sea water.

That you called attention, some time since, to the successful application of sea-water to the drainage of Gibraltar.

That ordinarily intelligent taxpayers fail to see why the dust should not be laid by sea water, why the foul-smelling drain-pipes should not be flushed by sea water, and why the fresh water supply should not be economised by the free use of water from the Harbour for putting out fires.

That as I believe the Governor is honestly accumulating hints from all sources—he does not seem to be getting many from his own Service men—His Excellency is welcome to this valuable hint, and he may bear in mind that during the last few years Hongkong has experienced three very dry seasons.

That last week's dust-storms were blinding, about half the composition of the roads being blown hither and thither in mid-air.

That the roads around the Queen's Statue, and indeed the roads and the vegetation all over the island are crying out for rain.

That the weather during this Chinese New Year's season is not the kind which the natives prefer at this time of year, although yesterday was one of the loveliest days anyone could wish to see.

That the Chinese, to judge by outward signs, must have enjoyed very fair success commercially last year—their rejoicings were louder than over the Fair at the west end and larger than I have ever seen it before, and the cessation of business seemed to be more complete than in previous years.

That a war sends me this conundrum, as he calls it—What is the cheapest method of building a house in Hongkong? Why, of course, get the Government to do it for you, and then refuse to pay.

That as such a course of action is so absurd, I rather fancy the conundrum must have been built by a cynical rhymer.

That anyway I for one refuse to have my name connected with a riddle of this kind. That the delay and dawdling policy shown over the Kowloon Extension is almost incomprehensible, and if anything definite is done, to put the new concession in order, before the next cold season, I shall be satisfied.

That it may be the Foreign Office and Colonial Office have laid their heads together to block any apparent or indirect haste, and this is a game which comes natural to Downing Street.

That ordinary mortals cannot quite see why the Colonies should be so much interested in the Commission of Sir James Lockhart, who has returned; but then, ordinary mortals do not know everything.

That if the delay means the acquisition of Sam Chun and complete jurisdiction over the whole City of Kowloon, the growth in the Colony may perhaps be less audacious.

That the moves among our officials seem to denote recognition of the attitude of masterly inactivity which I have above alluded to, and which is generally regarded as a mistake.

That most people are glad to hear of the appointment of Commander Hastings to the Post Office, although I am informed it is an Irish promotion so far as salary is concerned.

That, although Captain Hastings appears to be a sort of Admirable Crichton, he having filled so many positions in a most creditable manner, he seems to be victim of what may be called the odd (or covananted) service.

## TRAINING NOTES.

A very interesting morning's work was put in before 8 o'clock to-day on a course that reflects the greatest credit on the indefatigable Clerk of the Course, as it is in wonderful condition despite the long spell of dry weather. Owners have every reason to be grateful for the care taken, the list of lame ponies being exceptionally small.

This morning's gallops produced a large gathering of spectators and gave a line by which some idea could be formed of the likely ones for the meeting. Some good riding was done by the Shanghai Jockies, who we are glad to welcome here; and while on the subject of riding it might be as well to suggest that where a riding-boy does not know how to use a whip with discretion, he should be made to leave it at home.

To begin with the old ponies. *Forest King* went a steady 2 miles, finished strong, and on paper he is certainly the most dangerous candidate for the Championships.

*Carriagorn* slips along quietly and well, and goes much faster than he appears to be moving. He will probably win one or two short distance races.

*Time* is in grand form and was never better. It will take a very good one to beat him.

*Tea Rose* looks a picture, and will make a good show.

*Black Rose* has got over his slight lameness, and now goes very strong. He is perhaps a trifle big.

*White Rose*, in good order apparently, but not quite at his best yet.

*Charger* is improving slowly, but requires to do it more quickly if he is to be any use on the Race days. He does not seem to have regained his strength after the influenza.

*Sundown*—It is difficult to say anything about this pony, except that he looks well, and has not yet been properly extended.

*Grasshopper* prances round in his usual fantastic manner and seems to be up to his general form.

*Rockwood* is going all right, but looks half starved.

*Tossin* has shown nothing above Gymkhana style.

*Pineapple* and *Greenberry* are coming on a little, and have still a good deal of leeway to make up.

*Montebello* is doing steady work, which will land him a winner yet.

*Glenmore*—This old favorite keeps on his legs and has better not be overlooked.

*Menjit* is evidently past his prime.

*Amur*, I do not fancy much, and *Yenisei* appears to be 'off.'

*Ute*, *Earl Marshall*, *Midotte*, and *Chaf*—such can hardly be taken seriously.

The Derby candidates engross most of the attention, and the issue seems now to be confined to only a few.

*Aberdeen*, for choice. This pony does phenomenal fast quarters, but it remains to be seen what sort of a show he will make in a fast-run race, as all his training gallops are at last quarter or *proterea* mile.

*Obi* is a great fancy with some and he evidently can both travel fast and stay well. He is improving in looks all the time.

*Century* is a sturdy customer, one of the useful sort, and is not without supporters. He has done sound gallops, but nothing miraculous. His stable companion *Manistay* is evidently no good.

## GRAND CYCLE TOURNAMENT.

Yesterday afternoon, a grand cycle tournament was held at Quarry Bay, under the auspices of the Taikeo Club. The following are results of the different events:—

1. *Mrs. Broyles Race* (HANDICAP)—1. R. A. Ferguson, 520 yards; 2. J. M. Ross, 450 yards; 3. E. W. Hatherley, 460 yards.

2. *Mrs. Broyles Race*—Open to Competitors over 50 years of age. Handicapped on merit.—1. J. Glynn, 100 yards; 2. R. Perrier, 240 yards; 3. J. Shand, 250 yards.

3. *Mrs. Broyles Race* (HANDICAP)—Open to all non-first prize winners.—1. J. M. Ross, 250 yards; 2. A. E. Alves (scratch); 3. E. W. Hatherley, 250 yards.

4. *Mrs. Broyles Race* (HANDICAP)—1. A. Alves, 380 yards; 2. R. Henderson, 430 yards; 3. A. McKirdy (scratch).

5. *Mrs. Broyles Race*—Open to all non-first prize winners over 40 years of age (10 yards per year start).—1. N. McDonald, 2 A. M. Perrier, 3 T. Eckhoff.

6. *Mrs. Broyles Race* (HANDICAP)—Open to all non-first prize winners over 40 years of age.—1. A. Alves, 540 yards; 2. A. E. Alves, 690 yards; 3. Henderson, 620 yards.

## HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce held at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 7th February, 1899, Present: Messrs B. M. Gray (Chairman), A. Haupt, J. J. Bell Irving, T. Jackson, A. McDonald, H. A. Ritchie, N. A. Siebs, T. H. Whitehead, and R. C. Wilcox (Secretary).

MINUTES.  
The minutes of the previous meeting (held 10th Jan.) were read and confirmed.

ABSENT MEMBER.  
Read letter from Mr W. Poole expressing regret at being unable to attend owing to his presence being required on a jury sitting that morning.

READ LETTER FROM THE CHINESE SECRETARY OF THE CHAMBER.  
Messrs. Vander Hagen & Co. had been elected to Membership of the Chamber since last meeting.

THE FUTURE FISCAL POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES.  
The Secretary reported that the decision to address the Foreign Office on this subject had not been carried out so far, in consequence of an agreement subsequently to await receipt of a letter from the Manila Chamber, which body intended to lay the question before the British Government, duly supported by statistics.

The opinion was expressed that, in consequence of the outbreak of hostilities at Manila, some time might have to elapse before further steps could be taken, but meantime it was resolved to write to the Singapore Chamber and state the circumstances which had led to the delay in replying to their letter.

THE REDUCTION OF THE RENTALS OF CHINESE LAND.  
Read letter from the Government, dated the 18th January, with reference to the Chamber's letter of the 10th October last on the above subject, announcing that the Secretary of State adheres to his decision that Crown Lands shall in future be reduced from 1898 years to 75 Shillings per acre, but that terms will be embodied in future leases providing for the renewal thereof on such an advance in Crown Rent as is justified by the then value of the land for a further similar period.

This decision was viewed with regret as a mistake, and the Secretary of State was asked to reconsider the matter, so far as the Chamber's protest is concerned.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN AND THE STRAITS (IN LIQ.) CERTAIN CHINESE SHAREHOLDERS.  
Read letter from H. E. Sir Claude MacDonald, in reply to Chamber's letter of the 31st December, bespeaking his assistance in obtaining a reversal of the recent decision of the Shanghai Taotai in the above case.

The assurance given by the British Minister was regarded with satisfaction.

TRADE WITH THE PHILIPPINES.  
8th February, 1899.  
Dear Sir,—I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th December last, inquiring whether, in view of the annexation of the Philippines by the United States of America, this Chamber proposes making any representations in favour of the fiscal policy for those islands under the *new régime* being, as far as practicable, in the direction of Free Trade.

I am instructed to express regret for the delay in replying, and to explain that it has arisen owing to communications with a representative of the Manila Chamber of Commerce, which body proposes to address the Foreign Office on the question, statistics of the trade, and forwarding copies of despatches to this Chamber for the United States to be sent to the United States.

It is to be feared, however, that the hostilities just commenced with the natives at Manila will cause some further delay in the proposed action of the Manila Chamber.

The Committee of this Chamber are quite in sympathy with your Chamber on the question, and are prepared to support the Manila Chamber in their efforts to place the matter strongly before the Foreign Office.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,  
R. CHATRETTON WILCOX,  
Secy. Genl.,  
Alois J. Gunn, Esq., Secretary, Singapore Chamber of Commerce.

## SHOCKING BARBARITIES.

(Ching Gazette Special Correspondent.)

Zhang, Jan. 26th.

The body of the late Rev. Father Victor—Jean Dolbrousk—captured by the *Kuan-yi* of Koda-hin, and murdered after horrible tortures for five days at Chih-liao-shan, arrived here last week. It came down unattended and was put out on the beach in a hearse without a coffin, and left for the inspection of the public who indulged their eyes and expressed their contempt for it in every possible manner.

A telegram from the Viceroy stirred the Prefect up to the point of having it removed to the Kwang-hin temple.

Examinations were made by French physicians and Dr. Collins gave it a cursory examination on Sunday morning. It was found in a good state of preservation, owing to coldness of atmosphere and the fact that the vital organs had been removed.

The head had been cut from the body, the eyes extracted and the brain removed, an opening being made above the forehead at the junction of the frontal and sagittal sutures. There was a cut in the occipital region, doubtless from an executioner's axe.

The trunk had been opened near the median line, and the heart, lungs, stomach and small intestines removed. There had been attempted removal of the left arm and leg, the tissues being cut to the bone, but the bone was not broken or dislocated. There was a shot wound in the back, and a dagger wound in the chest, but it was not deep. The whole body was mutilated. The refinements of torture were practiced, bruises, burns, cuts.

I doubt if a worse case of barbaric torturing of a helpless victim is on record.

The history of the case is a record of savagery of the perpetrators, and a witness to the barbaric nature of the *Kuan-yi* Magistrate; if rumours are true the facts we know are sufficient to convict him. The *Kuan-yi* will pay the penalty, but in reality both there and here the officials seem culpable for the death and after indignities at least.

It is inconceivable that a people could be so barbaric. Hang up for five days, beaten, shot, tortured, and finally disembowelled, cut down and head cut off. Is it not proof of the utter barbarism of this people?

## THE SERIOUS FRAUDS AT SHANGHAI.

STATEMENT BY PRISONER.  
A. H. B. M.'s Supreme Court at Shanghai, on 4th February, before Sir Nicholas J. Hannen, Chief Justice, John William Henry-Burgoyne, convicted of obtaining money by false pretences earlier in the week, was brought up for sentence.

Mr H. P. Wilkinson for the Crown and Mr D. McNeill for the defence were in attendance.

Mr McNeill said—May it please your Lordship—When the case was last before the Court two points were reserved for argument arising out of each count of the indictment. Had these points been decided in favour of the accused they might possibly have been discussed afterwards, and even if I had succeeded in evincing the Court in regard to them, I dare not say that I could establish his innocence in face of the verdict of the jury. Under these circumstances Mr. Burgoyne himself felt that he was bound to ask the Court to abandon the argument, and leave himself entirely in your Lordship's hands.

Mr Wilkinson—May it please your Lordship—I of course was prepared to argue these points but it is now unnecessary. But I may say there are three other indictments for obtaining money, and one other indictment alleging the same offence in different forms; but as regards these further indictments Counsel for the prisoner having withdrawn his argument the Crown will offer no further evidence.

His Lordship—As the point was abandoned it is not necessary for me to say more than this; while I think you were both proper to be reserved by Counsel for the prisoner for argument yet I consider so far as the second point is concerned, that is to say, the question of the validity of the document, I am of opinion that the document is valid, and I do not say whether it was or not, it could have any effect upon the question as to whether he was rightly convicted or not. With regard to the first point as to whether it is necessary that the prisoner should have obtained credit, without saying the act would not still have affected him, I may say that I have considered it and, without hearing Counsel on either side, I have come to the provisional conclusion and I now say money and not credit that was obtained.

I say this much in order that it may be plain that to my mind the verdict of the jury was correct and the conviction of the prisoner upon this indictment in its present form was legal.

The prisoner being asked by the Clerk of Arrangements whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed according to law, replied: 'My Lord, I confess I made a great mistake in handing the document to the bank and feeling that I had made the mistake I confessed the mistake before the Magistrate. I assure you that when I went to Mr. Worth and asked for a loan of Tls. 20,000 I had not the faintest inclination or wish to defraud the Bank. I had at that time, owing to me, monies far in excess of the Tls. 20,000 which I believed at that time would have been paid me. If those monies had been paid to me my debt to the Bank would have been paid off long ago and I would not have been here in the unfortunate position I now am. That is the only defence I make, my Lord, and I have myself in your hands.'











